



SEC 1



The English House

term 2 2026

Grammar



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Yesterday - ago - last - once = once upon a time - one day- in the past- in ancient times –The other day – how long ago=when
- منذ أيام قليلة - in old days- in 1995 - from.2003...to 2008.

الاثبات	النفي	السؤال
ed مصدر + فاعل فاعل + فعل شاذ	didn't + فاعل مصدر + didn't + فاعل	Did + فاعل + مصدر? مصدر + فاعل + did + أداة استفهام

was + مفرد were + جمع	wasn't + مفرد weren't + جمع	? مصدر + فاعل مفرد + Was ? مصدر + فاعل جمع + Were
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Passive voice

Affirmative	+was / were + P.P. الفاعل	This book <u>was written</u> by a famous writer.
Negative	+was / were + not + P.P. الفاعل	My novel <u>was changed</u> six times.
Questions	+ P.P? الفاعل + Was / Were	<u>Was</u> the meeting <u>held</u> last Thursday?

Usage الاستخدام

1. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي. * I <u>played</u> football yesterday. I <u>was</u> in Alexandria a month ago.
2. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن"). * When I was in Paris, I <u>used to play</u> (played) tennis.
3. حكاية قصة. * Ali found a bag , and then he went to the police station.
4-الاحداث التي حدثت تباعاً واحد تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني. * First, he <u>paid</u> the taxi, then he <u>got</u> out of the taxi.
5- جملة الماضي البسيط بعد (I wish) تعبر عن تمنى في المضارع * I wish I had a car.
6- جملة الماضي البسيط بعد (I would rather) تعبر عن عدم رضا أو رفض * I would rather you used your own mobile.
9- في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (I'd rather) نستخدم المصدر * I'd rather have coffee.
10- يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never.....) * When he was a child, he always walked to school .
11- في تكوين حالة if الثانية: * If I had enough money , I'd buy this expensive car.

Unreal past ماضي غير حقيقي

It's high time It's time It's about It's almost I'd rather Suppose I wish/ if only	ماضي بسيط + فاعل * هذه العبارات لا تعبر هنا عن الماضي و لا يأتي بعدها ظرف زمان ماضي * تعبر عن تذكير أو لوم ----- + p.p had + فاعل * هذه العبارات تعبر هنا عن الماضي و يأتي بعدها ظرف زمان ماضي * تعبر عن ندم
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يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never.....)

❖ When he was a child, he always walked to school.

- ❖ used to + مصدر اي مصدر + used to + فاعل but now+ فاعل (don't/ doesn't).
 - ❖ used to +be فاعل + but now+ فاعل (am not /isn't / aren't).
 - ❖ didn't use to + مصدر / مصدر + never used to + فاعل / مصدر + used not to + فاعل
 - ❖ was/were used to + فعل+ing / اسم (عادة كانت في الماضي وانتهت)
 - ❖ (am / is/ are) used to + فعل+ing / اسم (عادة كانت في الماضي ومازالت بتحدث)
 - ❖ (is/are) used to + مصدر (يُستخدم في المجهول) + اسم شيء
- A knife is used to cut things.

للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات

1- مصدر + used to + فاعل-1

2- It was SB's habit to + inf

3- (was/were) in the habit of + (v + ing) فاعل +

4- got into the habit of + (v + ing) فاعل +

5- مضارع بسيط + no longer + فاعل

= فاعل + don't/doesn't + فعل + any longer/more

6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.

- ❖ Amr used to study hard. Amr was in the habit of studying hard.
- ❖ Studying hard was Amr's habit.
- ❖ It was Amr's habit to study hard = Amr got into the habit of studying hard
- ❖ Amr no longer studies hard=He doesn't study hard any longer

used to + مصدر فاعل

موقف دائم و عادات في الماضي وحقائق و تُستخدم مع الأفعال الثابتة الحاله state verbs (be/have/possess/own/want /wish/hear/cost/feel/understand)

- ❖ I used to have a small bike when I was a child.✓
- ❖ I would have a small bike when I was a child.x

would + مصدر فاعل

لا نستخدمها مع افعال الحالة و نستخدمها مع عادات و سلوكيات نمطية متكررة في الماضي

- ❖ When I was young, dad would buy us snacks.

تستخدم would و used to للتعبير عن العادات المتكررة في الماضي

- ❖ When I was little , I used to cry easily when someone shouts at me.
- ❖ When I was little , I would cry easily when someone shouts at me.

تستخدم used to لوصف العادات المنتظمة او العادات الهامة في الماضي

- ❖ When my uncle was a young man, he used to smoke.✓
- ❖ When my uncle was a young man, he would smoke.x

• لا يجوز استخدام used to لتحصر العادة في مدى زمني قصير :

- ❖ He used to go to the cinema last week.x
- ❖ He went to the cinema last week.✓

no longer (is Or does)

He was used to smoking, but now he (is no longer - no longer is - no longer does - does no longer)
He got used to smoking but now he (no longer is - no longer does)

1- يمكن استخدام النفي مع would في حالة وجود ظروف تكرر في الجملة مثل always, often كما في المثال الذي عرضه الكتاب،

His brother wouldn't ride a bicycle very often

2- نستخدم wouldn't في جمل العادات بمعنى unwilling to أو refused

I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that the doors were locked

زمن الماضي التام The Past Perfect Tense

فاعل + had('d) + P.P	فاعل + hadn't + P.P	Had + فاعل + P.P ?
يستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدثين حدثا في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر ... نضع الحدث الأول في زمن الماضي التام ... ونضع الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي البسيط		

After As soon as	حدث أول فاعل + had + p.p	حدث ثاني ماضي شاذ / ed + مصدر + فاعل
ماضي شاذ / ed + مصدر + فاعل حدث ثاني	after/as soon as لأن /since /as before that	فاعل + had + p.p حدث أول
- After(As soon as) I had played the match, I went home. - The teacher was angry because we hadn't done the homework. - When I had done my homework ,I went to bed.		

After Immediately on	+ing فعل / اسم + بدون فاعل	ماضي شاذ / ed + مصدر + فاعل حدث ثاني
Having (بعد)	P.P	ماضي شاذ / ed + مصدر + فاعل حدث ثاني
ماضي بسيط منفي didn't/wasn't/weren't/could't refused/denied	till until	حدث أول فاعل + had + p.p
- After playing the match, he went home. - Having finished his work, he went home. - Immediately on his arrival, the phone rang. - I didn't answer the question until I had understood it carefully.		

ماضي بسيط + that + ماضي تام	It was only when
ماضي بسيط + that + ماضي تام	It wasn't until
- It was only when Dr. Magdy Yacoub had left Egypt that he worked and studied in America. - It wasn't until I had met Hayam that I knew that you were ill.	

No sooner	Had + فاعل + p.p	than	ماضي شاذ / ed + مصدر + فاعل حدث ثاني
Hardly /Scarcely	Had + فاعل + p.p	when	ماضي شاذ / ed + مصدر + فاعل حدث ثاني
- No sooner had we finished our exams than we traveled to Alex. - Hardly had they known the news when they fainted.			

فاعل + had + no sooner + p.p	than	ماضي شاذ / ed + مصدر + فاعل حدث ثاني
فاعل + had + hardly/scarcely + p.p	when	
- He had no sooner left the house than it began to rain. - He had hardly left the house when it began to rain.		

Before By the time	ماضي شاذ /+ مصدر + فاعل حدث ثاني	حدث أول + had + p.p فاعل
حدث أول + had + p.p فاعل	Before /by the time so/ therefore after that	ماضي شاذ /+ مصدر + فاعل حدث ثاني

✚ By the time I arrived at the cinema, the film had started.
 ✚ The pupils had entered their classes by the time Ali arrived at school.
 ✚ Before I took the medicine, I had had a meal.

Before	+ing فعل / اسم + بدون فاعل	حدث أول + had + p.p فاعل
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✚ Before killing the man, he bought a big knife

When	حدث أول + had + p.p فاعل	حدث ثاني ماضي شاذ /+ مصدر + فاعل
When	حدث ثاني + مصدر /+ ماضي شاذ فاعل	حدث أول + had + p.p فاعل
When	حدث ثاني ماضي شاذ /+ مصدر + فاعل	حدث ثاني ماضي شاذ /+ مصدر + فاعل إذا تم الحدثان في نفس الوقت (أى بدون فاصل زمني)

- ✚ When the doctor arrived, the patient had died. (The patient died before the doctor arrived)
 ✚ When the doctor arrived, the patient died. (The patient died the moment the doctor arrived)
 ✚ When Ali saw the lion, he shouted for help.

لاحظ :

1- من الممكن أن يأتي بعد (when) ... ثلاثة أفعال ... نضع الحدث الأول في زمن الماضي التام ... والحدثين الآخرين في زمن الماضي البسيط و الماضي التام ولاسيما بعد (that)

- ✚ When she returned home, she found out that someone had stolen her jewellery.

2- ممكن يأتي ماضي بسيط مع ماضي تام و ماضي مستمر في جملة واحدة

- ✚ While I was shopping with my friends , I found out that I had forgotten my wallet at home.

3- ممكن يأتي مع الروابط ماضي بسيط و ماضي بسيط عندما لا يكون هناك فاصل زمني بين الحدثين.

- ✚ When adel saw the lion , he shouted for help.



The Past Continuous Perfect الماضي التام المستمر

ing + فعل + been + had + فاعل

When I met ali, he had been walking for 2 hours.

1- يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي (بدا وانتهى في الماضي) قبل وقوع حدث اخر

Ex-hany had been looking for work for over a year before he got a job.

2-We had been driving for 5 hours when our car ran out of petrol

When we visited my cousins in Canada, they had been living there for six months.

2-يستخدم بعد (because) لتوضيح حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماض

-There were floods because it had been raining for three days.

- My father was tired because he had been working in the farm all day.

-he was tired because he had been running for two hours.

3- يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الكلمات الاتية:

since / for/ all / before/when/how long

ex-He had been driving for only three weeks, so it is not surprising that he his driving test

2-Ali had been trying to call me for 10 minutes before I finally answered the phone

4-ويأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

(wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep /write/ talk / run / walk / travel, ..etc)

Ex-They had been waiting for an hour before the train arrived

2-What had he been doing when the accident happened?

5- هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموما ومنها الماضي التام المستمر هي أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والمعرفة.

-We were good friends. We had known each other for 10 years.

لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم الماضي التام مثل:

:(break down / stop / close / open/ end / finish/leave/give)

She was late for the meeting because her car had broken down.

6-إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام

- When I met Ahmed, he had finished typing 3 reports.

Unit 8

The Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

always/usually/sometimes/often/never/regularly / seldom/rarely/ scarcely/ hardly ever/
generally/ in general/occasionally / no longer

every+وقت / on + ايام الاسبوع / in the + فترات اليوم / weekly/ daily/ yearly/monthly/at night/at noon

مصدر + جمع / I	s + مصدر + مفرد
مصدر + don't + جمع / I	doesn't + مصدر + مفرد
مصدر + never + جمع / I	s + مصدر + never + مفرد
مصدر + جمع + Do	مصدر + مفرد + Does
المجهول Passive by.....are+ p.p + فاعل غير حقيقي	المجهول Passive by.....(am/is) + p.p + فاعل غير حقيقي

Be	بدون مصدر am.... بدون مصدر is..... بدون مصدر are.....	بدون مصدر am+ not بدون مصدر is +not..... بدون مصدر are+ not.....	بدون مصدر Am + فاعل بدون مصدر Is + فاعل بدون مصدر Are + فاعل
Have	have + جمع / I has + مفرد	have + don't + جمع / I have + doesn't + مفرد	have + جمع + Do have + مفرد + Does

الاستخدام Usage

❖ I go to school every day. Adel <u>usually visits</u> his relatives on Friday.	1. عادات و افعال متكررة habits
❖ The sun <u>rises</u> in the east. The earth <u>goes</u> around the sun.	2. حقائق الثابتة facts
❖ My brother <u>goes</u> to the club <u>every</u> Friday.	3. اعمال روتينية routines
❖ The film <u>starts</u> at nine p.m.	4- للتعبير عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل وفقا لجدول مواعيد
❖ The shop <u>opens</u> at 9 .m.	محدد timetables
❖ If we <u>heat</u> a bar of metal, it <u>expands</u> .	5- مع حالة if الصفرية و الأولى:
❖ If you <u>get</u> the full mark, I'll buy you a mobile phone.	
6- يستخدم بعد الروابط الاتية لترتيب احداث في المستقبل	
after/as soon as/ Before/when/ / once / the moment /now that)	مضارع تام او مضارع بسيط
مصدر + won't + فاعل	till/until
للسؤال عن ظروف التكرار نستخدم how often	
❖ How often do you visit your grandfather?- I always visit him.	

s+مصدر/مصدر + ظرف تكرار + فاعل	ظرف تكرار+(am/is/are) + فاعل
She always comes early.	She is always early.

للتعبير عن العادة في المضارع Present habits

1- استخدام ظروف التكرار	I always get up early.
2- +ing فعل + used to (am/is/are) + فاعل	I am used to living in hot weather.
3- مصدر + It is habitual to	It is habitual to get up early.
4- مصدر + habit to (صفة ملكية) It's	It is my habit to get up early.

فاعل + فعل مساعد + Never	
Never does he tell lies.= He never tell lies.	
Never is he late. = He is never late.	

Unit 9

The present perfect المضارع التام

اثبات	نفي	سؤال
مفرد + has+ P.P	مفرد + hasn't + P.P	Has + مفرد + P.P?
جمع / I + have +P.P	جمع / I + haven't +P.P	Have + جمع + p.p?

♣ I <u>have painted</u> the house	يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته
♣ Mai <u>has just washed</u> the dishes	يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالياً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً
♣ We <u>have lived</u> in Giza for ten years / since 2010.	حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر في المضارع
♣ I can't open the door because I <u>have lost</u> my keys.	حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر
♣ Ahmed <u>has hurt</u> his leg, so he can't play football today.	
♣ Ali is happy because he <u>has passed</u> his exam	

سابق ever	في السؤال وفي التفضيل للخبرات الماضية و بمعنى حتى الان ♣ Have you <u>ever</u> been to England? ♣ This is the best book I have <u>ever</u> read . ♣ I haven't ever been to England.
never ابدا	تأتي في الجملة المنفية للخبرات الماضية ♣ I've been to London but I have <u>never</u> been to Paris. ♣ I have <u>never</u> eaten Chinese food before .
yet حتى / بعد الآن	في نهاية السؤال و الجملة المنفية تأتي ♣ Have you finished your homework <u>yet</u> ? ♣ I haven't had breakfast <u>yet</u> .
just توا / منذ لحظات	a few minutes ago/ short time ago ♣ Leila isn't here. She has <u>just</u> gone. ♣ The bus <u>has just</u> left! I can see it over there
already بالفعل	تأتي بين (have) و (has) و التصريف الثالث أو في نهاية الجملة: ♣ I have <u>already</u> had lunch . ♣ Leila has finished her homework <u>already</u> . يمكن تأتي already في آخر السؤال البادئ ب Has او Have وتعبر عن التعجب ♣ Have you done your work <u>already</u> ? I can't believe that.!
lately مؤخراً / حديثاً	(يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال) ♣ I haven't met Soha <u>lately</u> .
recently مؤخراً / حديثاً	(يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة أو سؤال) ♣ Samy has married <u>recently</u> .
so far حتى الآن	يمكن استخدامها في النفي أو الاثبات ♣ Everything is going well . we haven't had any problems <u>so far</u> .
have gone	يذهب الى مكان و يظل هناك (he is still there) ♣ He has gone to Aswan = (he is still there)
have been	يذهب الى مكان و يعود (he came back) ♣ He has been to Aswan = (he came back)
have been in /at + مكان	يقيم في ♣ He has been in London= stay in
	up till now/ till now / over the years /it's the first time

Since + (بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)		For + مدة كاملة	
since	رقم السنة/ رقم الساعة/ اسم اليوم اسم فصول السنة / اسم الشهر Yesterday / Then / Lunch time His arrival/ childhood/death Marriage/ birthday Last (وقت ماضي + since last week) مدة + ago since the last + اسم (since the last visit.) ماضي بسيط + since + مضارع تام	For	عدد days/ عدد hours/ عدد years عدد months/ عدد weeks/ عدد seasons وقت + the last / past + (for the last week/month.) a short/long time a century ages – a night- more than-some time a while / a decade /a season/ ever For as long as I can remeber

Notes

How long (have/ has) + فاعل + p.p ? - for+ مدة / since+ بداية في الماضي		
Passive : المجهول	مفعول + (has/have)+ p.p + فاعل حقيقي	معلوم
	(has/have) been + p.pby فاعل جديد غير حقيقي	مجهول
*Farmers <u>have grown</u> wheat recently. معلوم		
*Wheat <u>has been grown</u> by farmers recently. مجهول		
ماضي بسيط. + (last) + فاعل + since+ مدة زمنية + It's		
It's two weeks since I (last) met him .		
It's the first time he has driven a car.= he has never driven a car before.		
Since when	have you lived in Aswan?	For how long
have you lived in Aswan?		
لأن Since = because for reasons		
☞ I haven't heard the doorbell <u>since</u> I was having a shower.		
☞ I <u>haven't met</u> ahmed since we were a school.	☞ I last <u>met</u> Ahmed <u>when</u> we were at school.	
☞The last time I <u>met</u> Ahmed was <u>in 2020</u> .	☞I <u>haven't met</u> Ahmed since 2020.	
☞ All his life = since he was born		
☞ I haven't seen Mohammed salah.= حدث قد يتعدل		
☞ I didn't see Prisdent Sadat= حدث لا يمكن تعديله		
☞ I haven't met Ali <u>since</u> we were in Alex.		الفعل هنا انتهى
☞ I haven't met my neighbour Ali <u>since</u> I have lived here.		الفعل هنا بدأ و لم ينتهي
☞ I saw Ayten las week. I (haven't seen/ hadn't seen) her since 2019		

المضارع التام المستمر *Present Perfect continuous*

has/have + been + فعل + ing

1- حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى وقتنا الحاضر

* I have been reading a new book. (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)

* She has been studying English for five years. (She is still studying it now.)

* It has been raining heavily for the past three days.

2- حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر:

➤ I'm so tired because I've been running all day.

➤ It's been raining all day, so the garden is very wet.

➤ Manal's brother has been living in England for a year, so his English is very good.

3. الكلمات الدالة: **Key words:**

for.....now / فترة زمنية + all / مدة زمنية + for / بداية الحدث + Since

➤ He has been working there since he passed his exams.

➤ It has been raining for three days now.

➤ For the past hour, I've been talking to patients

➤ -My father's been working in the garden all morning.

4- أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع **How long**:

* How long have you been smoking?

5- يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلى حد ما مثل :

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay/wait

- It has been raining for the past three hours.

6- لاحظ أن هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل على الاستمرار في الجملة مثل:

know / own / be / love / hate / like/ think/see/smell

* I have been knowing him for ten years now. ✗

* I have known him for ten years now. ✓

* He has been in the army for 5 years now

7- لاحظ إذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التام وليس المستمر

* He has written three letters. He has drunk four cups of tea.

* Khaled has sent me three emails since he left Cairo

The future simple tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

مصدر + will ('ll) + فاعل		مصدر + won't + فاعل		مصدر + فاعل + Will?	
1. <u>حقائق مستقبلية (العمر)</u> :Future facts					
✚ I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.					
✚ His school will be 50 years old next year					
2. <u>حالة if الأولى</u> :					
✚ If you study hard, you will succeed.					
3. <u>الوعد</u> Promise:					
✚ I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.					
4. <u>التهديد</u> Threat:					
✚ I will call the police if you do that again.					
5. <u>عرض مساعدة</u> Offering help:					
✚ Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.					
6. <u>طلب مساعدة</u> Asking for help:					
✚ Will you help me do my homework, please?					
7. <u>التنبؤ (بدون دليل)</u> Prediction:					
✚ I think it will rain tomorrow.					
✚ I think the next generation of phones will be expensive.					
✚ Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?					
✚ There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.					
✚ I expect that Egypt will achieve progress in all fields.					
8. <u>القرار السريع</u> Quick decision:					
✚ Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there.					
✚ I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.					
✚ The shirt is fashionable .I think I will buy it soon.					
✚ I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.					
9. <u>التحذير</u> Warning:					
✚ Take your umbrella with you or you will get wet					
10 – يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية					
(after/as soon as/ Before /when/once / the moment /now that)		مضارع تام او مضارع بسيط		مستقبل بسيط	
مصدر + won't + فاعل		till until		مضارع تام او مضارع بسيط	
✚ when he comes (has come), I will help you.					
✚ He won't leave until his sister arrives/has arrived					
✚ As soon as you see the criminal, telephone the police at once.(اخترنا الأمر لعدم وجود فاعل)					
11- نستخدم will بعد الأفعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية :					
predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - suppose				أفعال	
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe				ظروف	
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think				تعبيرات	
ملحوظة:					
في حالة وجود الأفعال و الظروف والتعبيرات السابقة في زمن الماضي نستخدم would بدلا من will					

Tomorrow / next+ وقت /soon / tonight /in the future/ in (مدة من الزمن) time/
in a few days / weeks

2- المستقبل باستخدام **be going to + inf** :

مصدر + (am/is/are)going to + فاعل

1. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم تنتهي من الترتيب له) :

- 1- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)
- 2- I'm going to move to a bigger house next year. (I've decided it)
- 3- My brother is going to join the faculty of medicine. (That's his plan)

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فوري أو الآن نستخدم **will** :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

2. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نواة أو نغمة أو نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ أو شيء على وشك الحدوث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبيه /look out!/ /watch out !/ take care :

- 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
- 2-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
- 3- Watch out! You are going to fall .
- 4-How pale that girl is! I am sure / I believe / I think/ she is going to faint

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلًا على حدوث الفعل فناخذ **Will** مثل :

- 1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.
- 2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend? B: I'm going to play computer games.

3. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر:

ing + فعل + (am/ is /are) + فاعل

1-يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، و يدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

- He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.
- We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

2-يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

The school inspector is coming on Thursday./ He's getting married next Friday.

3- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الأفعال

(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/(have/give) a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday. - They're going tomorrow.
- I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow
- We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

4-يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شيء في المستقبل نتجية للترتيب لفعل حدث آخر.

- Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.
- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.

4. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما و المدرسة والحصص والامتحاناتالخ

- 1-Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow.
- 2-The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.

- 3-our next exams start in may.
4-What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?

5-المستقبل التام The Future Perfect

فاعل حقيقي + will +have + p.p

In a week's time ,I'll have written the report.

فاعل غير حقيقي + will have been + p.p

This school will have been built by 2030.

• يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى او تم قبل وقت معين في المستقبل

- ✚ By the end of next year, the government will have built a new school in the village..
- ✚ By this time next week, I will have heard my test results

• يستخدم مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

- 1- In+ فترة زمنية ✕ in (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /....)
- 1- In+ فترة زمنية ✕ in (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /....) time
- 2- By + فترة محددة ✕ By (next Monday / 2029 / then / حينئذ the end of next week / month / year / the end of this lesson...etc)
- 3-in+ (وقت محدد 2025).....for + فترة زمنية

- ✚ By next Wednesday, I will have done a science test.
- ✚ By the time I am twenty-two, I will have finished my university degree.
- ✚ By the time I'm 45, I'll have written four books.
- ✚ In 2025,I'll have worked at this school for twenty years.

6-المستقبل المستمر Future continuous

will (won't) be + v.ing

- ➔ At one o'clock tomorrow, I'll be eating lunch with my friends
- ➔ This time next week, I will be travelling to Cairo

- يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

- ➔ I'll be playing tennis from 7 to 9 p.m.
- ▶ At 9.30 next Tuesday, my father will be flying to London
- ➔ I think that I'll be working on the project for the next 15 to 20 years.
- ➔ Between 2020 and 2030, we will be helping people with diabetes.

may be + V.ing

- يستخدم (may be v.ing) للتعبير عن أحداث محتملة الحدوث (أحداث غير مؤكدة) ستكون مستمرة في المستقبل

- Many more people may be moving to Cairo in the next 50 years.
- In 100 years, people may be living in space.

- This time (tomorrow, next (week, month, year)....etc.) .
- At (7) o'clock ➡ this evening / tonight / tomorrow. – Between (8 and 10) o'clock.

الكلام الغير المباشر Reported speech

Direct speech	هو كلام خارج من على لسان قائله مباشرة
Reported speech	هو كلام منقول على لسان شخص آخر ليس هو قائله الحقيقي

"DIRECT"	REPORTED	DIRECT	REPORTED
"s+مصدر / مصدر +"	ماضي بسيط+فاعل	"this"	that
ماضي بسيط+فاعل	had+P.P+فاعل	"these"	those
don't / doesn't+فاعل	didn't+فاعل	"here"	there
didn't+مصدر +	hadn't+P.P+فاعل	"now"	then
"am/is/are"	was/were	"today"	that day
"was/were"	had been	"tonight"	that night
"have/has"	had	"come" أمر	to go
"will"	would	"tomorrow"	The next day The following day
"can"	could	"tomorrow morning"	the next morning the following morning
"may"	might	"next week"	the next week the following week
"shall"	Should	"next Friday"	the next Friday the following Friday
"must"	had to / must	"yesterday"	The previous day The day before
"would"	would	"last week"	The previous week The week before
"could"	could	"ago+مدته زمني"	مدته + before مدته + earlier
"might"	might		
"should"	should		
"had to"	had to		
"(عاده) مصدر + used to+فاعل"	(عاده) مصدر + used to+فاعل		
"(مصدر) + had better+فاعل"	(مصدر) + had better+فاعل		

Reported statements	الجملة الخبرية في الغير مباشر
فاعل القول بدون مفعول + said مفعول + said to	".....فعل +فاعل" ,
فاعل القول بدون مفعول + said مفعول + told	"(بعد التحويل)فعل +فاعل" that

* يمكن حذف **that** و عدم استخدامها
* يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من **said** و هي:

claimed	ادعى	complained	اشتكى	mentioned	ذكر	جملة الغير مباشر + that
indicated	أوضح	asserted	أكد	agreed	وافق	
reported	بلغ	explained	شرح	shouted	صاح	
promised	وعد	admitted	أقر	apologised	اعتذر	
warned	حذر					

Reported imperative, suggestions and advice

الأمر و الاقتراحات و النصيحة

فاعل القول	said + بدون مفعول	“ تكلمة + مصدر “
	said to + مفعول	
فاعل القول	told + مفعول	...مصدر + to

فاعل القول	said + بدون مفعول	“ Don't + مصدر “
	said to + مفعول	
فاعل القول	told + مفعول	...مصدر + not to

* ممكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من **told** و هي:

told	أخبر	advised	نصح	helped	ساعد
asked	طلب	taught	علم	wanted	أراد
warned	حذر	expected	توقع	begged	توسل
instructed	علم	encouraged	شجع	invited	دعا
ordered	أمر	urged	حث	offered	عرض

مصدر + to/ not to + مفعول +

Reported questions السؤال

فاعل القول	said + بدون مفعول said to + مفعول asked	? فاعل + فعل مساعد “
فاعل القول	asked + مفعول wanted to know wondered inquired	(بعد التحويل) فعل + فاعل + If/whether

فاعل القول	said + بدون مفعول said to + مفعول asked	“ + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة استفهام “
فاعل القول	asked + مفعول wanted to know wondered inquired	 فعل + فاعل + أداة استفهام

“do/does + فاعل + مصدر ؟
If /whether أداة استفهام

X

فاعل + فعل ماضي

“did + فاعل + مصدر ؟
If /whether أداة استفهام

X

فاعل + had + P.P

لو جملة غير مباشر فيها or not	
• <u>if</u> <u>or not</u> √ • <u>whether</u> <u>or not</u> √	لو موجودة في آخر الجملة
• <u>if or not</u> X • <u>whether or not</u> √.....	لو موجودة في وسط الجملة
• Ali must decide <u>whether to</u> stay or leave. √ • Ali must decide <u>if to</u> stay or leave. X	لا تتبع <u>if</u> بحرف جر مباشرة
• My decision depends <u>on whether</u> I get a scholarship. √ • My decision depends <u>on if</u> I get a scholarship. X	لا تسبق <u>if</u> بحرف جر مباشرة
• Do you know..... • Could you tell me..... if • Can you tell me..... whether • I wanted to know.... أداة استفهام • I have no idea..... • I don't know.....	
• "When did Ali arrive?" • Could you tell me <u>when Ali arrived</u> ? • I wanted to know <u>when Ali arrived</u> ?	
• فاعل + (suggest/admit /deny/apologise for/object to/insist on) + فعل+ing	
• (جملة) فعل+فاعل (admit /deny) + that + فاعل	
• مصدر + (promise/offer/agree/threaten /remind/decide/warn/advice/ask/allow)+ <u>to /not ot</u> + فاعل	
• مصدر دائما + أي فاعل + (suggest/ recommend) that + فاعل القول • He suggested that <u>he go</u> to the park.	
• أحيانا ممكن استخدام to + inf بعد أدوات الاستفهام • I asked her <u>how to make</u> salad. • I asked her <u>how I should make</u> salad.	

حالات عدم تغيير زمن الجملة او الظروف	
لو فعل القول مضارع او مستقبل	
➤ He says , " I can drive a car."	* He says that he can drive a car.
لو فعل القول ماضي معاه just now او a moment ago	
➤ She said a moment ago, "I will come tonight."	
*She said a moment ago that she will come tonight.	
لو فعل القول ماضي لكن الجملة داخل الأقواس تعبر عن حقيقة	
➤ The teacher said, "The earth <u>isn't</u> exactly round."	
*The teacher said that the earth <u>isn't</u> exactly round.	
لو داخل الأقواس الحالة 2 او 3 من If تتغير الضمائر فقط	
➤ Ali said , "If <u>I</u> had a lot of money, <u>I</u> would buy a car."	
*Ali said that if <u>he</u> had a lot of money, <u>he</u> would buy a car."	

لو داخل الأقواس should/could/would/ might/had to/used to /ought to/would rather/had better

➤ Soha said, "I used to be fat when I was young."

*Soha said that she used to be fat when she was young."

الحالة الأولى من if تتحول الى الحالة الثانية لكن الحالة الصفرية لا تتحول لأنها تعبر عن حقيقته

➤ He said "if you boil water, it evaporates."

*He said that if I boil water, it

evaporates.

لو زمن الجملة ماضي تام لا تتغير had + P. P أو ماضي مستمر لا تتغير للحفاظ على المعنى

➤ "I was studying when the lights went out." He said.

*He said that he was studying when the lights went out.

عندما نستخدم shall للنصيحة و الاقتراح و العروض تتحول الى should

➤ "How shall I install Win 10?" Ali said.

* Ali asked how he should install Win 10

عندما نستخدم shall في جملة عادية او للسؤال عن معلومة تتحول الى would

➤ "When shall we have dinner?" said Salah.

* Salah asked when they would have dinner.

إذا كان وقوع الحدث مازال قائماً في المستقبل

➤ "I am revising for a test at school next week," she said.

*She said that she is revising for a test at school next week

Unit 12 Deduction الاستنتاج

	Present المضارع	Past الماضي
- I'm sure - I'm certain - I think - I believe - I imagine - Certainly - في الاثبات	- When we are sure about something, we use must + infinitive: - The past form is must have + past participle: في الاثبات	
	مصدر + must + الفاعل فاعل غير حقيقي + must be + P.P	must have + P.P الفاعل فاعل غير حقيقي + must have been + P.P
	*Ali must be happy. He has just won a gold medal. *Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she must speak English well.	*It must have been cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.
- I'm sure - I'm certain - I think - I believe - I imagine - certainly - في النفي	- When we are sure about something, we use can't + infinitive: - The negative form is can't + infinitive: في النفي - The negative form is can't have + past participle:	
	مصدر + can't + الفاعل فاعل غير حقيقي + can't be + PP	can't have + P.P الفاعل فاعل غير حقيقي + can't have been + P.P
	*He can't be cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.	*They can't have had lunch. Their food is in the fridge.
- I'm not certain - I'm not sure - Perhaps - Maybe - It's probable - It is likely - It's possible. - I don't think so - I don't believe - I haven't decided yet. - I have no idea - Who knows!	- When we are not sure about something, we use might (not) + infinitive: - The past form is might (not) have + past participle	
	مصدر + might + الفاعل فاعل غير حقيقي + might be + P.P	might have + P.P الفاعل فاعل غير حقيقي + might have been + P.P
	*The tourist might be American because he has an English guidebook. *My uncle might not return today.	*I can't find my book. I might have left it at home. *We didn't see Tarek at the sports club today. He might not have been there.
يمكن استخدام may أو could مكان might		

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي



امسح الباركود بالمويل لتثبيت
التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجاناً وبسرعة



حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



ملازم ثانوي



ملازم اعدادي



ملازم ابتدائي



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